THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,373, New Series.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52

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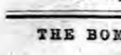

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Byculla Club, 3rd Sept. 1862.

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Bombay, 8th September 1862.

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Bombay, 9th September 1862.

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Chinchpoogly.

PIANOFORTE SYMPATHETIC.

A PERFECTLY new invention exists in the so-called Pianoforties, giving intensity to the vibration, and equalising the tone in the extreme octaves, the Instrument has eighty-five (85) notes (7 *octaves, full*)—is warranted of the most perfect manufacture, containing no less than four new patents each distinctly registered by the first Pianoforte makers in the world.

With Pianists in general these Instruments will become special favorites—there are a few just opened at the Rooms in Rampart Row for inspection and trial and which have been pronounced *faultless*.

Intending purchasers will be surprised at the beauty and intrinsic value of these first class Pianofortes, which are cheaper than either Broadwoods, Collards, or Erards, of similar make and pretensions.

HERBERT & Co.
2, Rampart Row, Fort, 18th August 1862.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (free of Income Tax) for the Half Year ending 30th June last, will be paid to the Shareholders in India, on and after SATURDAY, the 13th instant.

The Transfer Books at this Agency, will be closed from 10th to 13th instant inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 9th September 1862. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

AN *ad-interim* DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, has been declared by the Directors, and will be payable to the Proprietors at this Branch, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 9th September 1862. Manager.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mahomed Cassum, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, hath contracted with Thucker Parbha Purdhan, to mortgage to him the following properties:—Any and all persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise upon the said properties or any of them are required to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without reference to any claim there may be. All that Messuage, Tenement, or Chawl, or Range of buildings standing on the Fazundaree ground belonging to Memon Hassum Mahomed, situate at Beebee Jan Road or Memon Wada Road, without the Fort, and assessed under No. 62.

2. All that Messuage, Tenement, or Chawl, or Range of buildings standing on the Fazundaree ground belonging to Fakeer Nayeeb Shaw bin Husson Ally Shaw, situate at Null Bazar, near Erskine Road, without the Fort, assessed under No. 18.

3. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the Messuage, Tenement, or Chawl, or Range of buildings situate lying and being at Shaik Abdoolla Doctor's Street without the Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 5, and which said piece of ground is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2836 and 2849.

KELLY & HORE,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.
Bombay Green, 9th September 1862.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR AND FOUR GODOWNS, No. 3, Rampart Row, next to Messrs. G. S. King & Co. Enquire of D. P. BRAMHALL over *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET

SUITABLE GODOWNS. Apply to Dr. Muncherjee Sorabjee, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

8th September 1862.

TO LET.

SUITABLE PREMISES for a Merchant or Attorney's Office in Forbes Street. Apply to Mr. Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Setna at the Premises.

TO LET.

THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Horaby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET,

FROM the 15th October NEXT, an AIRY AND COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW with a good convenience of Vehar Water and Outhouses, Stables &c., situated at Mazagon, and now occupied by Mr. Dorsabhoy Cursetjee Wadia as pleasure house, apply to

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.
No. 12, Apollo Street, 3rd September 1862.

FISHING TACKLE.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay, 21st June 1862.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2) Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

24, Apollo Street.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Horse-Racing.

ON THE WEIGHTING OF HORSES IN INDIA, by Pegasus, 8vo, sewed. Rs. 2-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT have received by the last Overland Mail their usual fortnightly supply of Hams, Bacon, and Cheeses.

Church Gate.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 10th September 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.		Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s.	0 7-16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s.	0 9-16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s.	0 9/16d. 2s. 0 11-16d.
Calcutta	At sight		99½
Madras	30 days' sight		99½
China	60 Do. do.		223

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.		Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.			
Agra Bank	500	7	pr. ct.	90 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½	do.	93 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½	do.	11 discount.
Commercial Bank	500	3	do.	5½ premium.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½	do.	Par.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5	do.	45½ pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8	do.	196 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½	do.	94 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.				
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800	per share.	Rs. 21,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300	do.	Rs. 5,700 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350	per share	Rs.200 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225	per share	
RAILWAY COS.				
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	2½	pr. ct.	Par.
Do. New £20 shares.	87-4-4	2½	do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½	do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.				
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000	per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100			Rs. 300 disct.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	550			Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450	Rs. p. share.	Rs. 400 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500			Rs. 225 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000			Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500			Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125			Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000			
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32	per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs.	100	Rs. 14,500.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000			Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		99
" Loan 1835-36	}	94½
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		105
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, &c.	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	215
* Five Franc Pieces	"	195
Bar Silver	"	106½
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

London no tonnage offering.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2	15s.	0d. to	£3	5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£1	7s.	6d. to	£1	15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2	10s.	0d.	Nominal.	
" (Seed)	£2				
To China	Nominal.				
To Clyde					
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.				

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(*From the Cochin Courier, August* 30.)

THERE has been a slight tendency downwards in the Oil market during the week, still prices have not materially altered, the quotation for to-day being Rs. 97 to 97½, and there is one distinct contract reported at Rs. 96½. The deliveries in the Bazaar are small, not exceeding 500 Chodnas or 20 candies per diem; but with a little fine weather, this would be much increased.

COIR YARN.—Has been coming in pretty freely, but we have no reason to alter our quotation, viz. ranging from Rs. 40 to 55 according to quality.

In other produce we have nothing to notice.

From Tinnevelly we have advices to 23rd instant. The price of cotton for immediate delivery had slightly declined and a contract had been made for 1,000 candies delivered in one month at Rs. 220, and if delivery could be depended upon there would, no doubt, have been other buyers, at the same figure.

Deliveries continued fairly good, but a great portion of the Cotton then coming forward was much adulterated with seed.

The *Relief* had taken her departure for Falmouth and orders with 3640 bales and there were still loading for London the *Maldon, Veteran, Young Great Briton,* and *J. H. Hall,* and for Liverpool the *Melicite,* these together would remove nearly the whole of this season's crop.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight	Rs.	1	8	0 per cent.
3 days' sight	"	1	10	0 "
16 days' sight	"	1	14	0 "
Madras, sight	"	0	14	0 "
3 days' sight	"	1	0	0 "
30 days' sight	"	1	10	0 "
Colombo, 3 days' sight	"	1	8	0 "
10 days' sight	"	1	14	0 "
London, 6 mths' sight	"	2s.	1d.	documents.
6 mths' sight	"	2s.	0 1/16d.	Credits.
Sight	"	2s.	0 1/16d.	

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

By telegraph from Madras.

5½ per cent.		110½
5 "	do.	104
4 "	do.	93

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£844,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d. per Rupee.		
4 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"	
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"	
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"	
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"	
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	"	

DEPOSITS.

Interests is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to remit Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
September 5th, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" on demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s.	11¼d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¼d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURG.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and point of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
" 4 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
" 3 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.
On Ireland	1s.	11¾d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

The Bank disapprobates payment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and endorsement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. S. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Sept. 9	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Surat 8 Sept.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	TO
Sept. 9	Coringa (s)	Calker	Kurrachee.
	Arratoon Apcar (s)	De Smidt	Calcutta.
	Lowjee Family (s)	Goppy	Din.
	Wyzall	Nacoda	Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, from Surat.—Captain Carpendale, Captain Francis, and 112 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Arratoon Apcar* to Calcutta.—25 adults.

Port Clearance.

The Ship *Euphrates*, D. Cown, bound to Cochin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Orissa*, for China, &c.
The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *China*, for Aden & Suez.
Ship *Lady Havelock*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Indore*, for Hongkong.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER 1862.

For Liverpool.

Mary Stenhouse.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Punsotum Tersy.

Norah Greame.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Eduljee, Hormusjee Shapoorjee and Co.; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Stearns Hobart and Co.; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., 15 bales Wool, 45 cwt., Dorabjee Jamsetjee and Co.

Celuta.—250 bags Rape Seed, 375 cwt., R. Souzba and Co.

Egeria.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Veerjee Nursy and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Souza, Pinto and Co.; 388 bundles Sursee Seed, 194 cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosman.

Eurocleyden.—375 bales Cotton, 1,312½ cwt., Govind Hurry; 24 bales Wool, 72 cwt., 5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Dewjee Varria; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Soonda Ragowjee.

Harry Pudomey.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Bhimjee Giridhur and Co.

Negotiator.—300 bundles Linseed, 150 cwt., Kessoo Waga; 163 bundles Poppy Seed, 81½ cwt., J. H. Moore & Co.

Lady Havelock.—300 bags Rapeseed 450 cwt., R. Souzba & Co.

Oriental.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Hormusjee and Bomanjee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *China.*—1 parcel Samples, S. Tyebjee & Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *China.*—3 bundles Silk, 378 lbs. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy; 12 cases Cashmere Shawls, 316 pieces Currumchund Ramjeedass; 9 cases C. Shawls, 132 pieces Safedin Golam Hosen; 2 cases C. Shawls, 34 pieces Ameerchund Currumchund; 1 case C. Shawls, 8 pieces Mohuniall Mohedin; 4 bundles Silk, 400 lbs., Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy.

For Suez.

Steamer *Chica.*—1 case C. Shawls, 21 pieces; 1 case Sundries, Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff; 7 bundles Silk, 400 lbs., Hajee Abdool Hosen Babany.

For Penang.

Godowery.—8 packages Country Wax, 12¾ cwt., Vullubdass Goculdass; 9 chests Vermillion 23¼ cwt., Vullubdass Goculdass.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Indore.*—1 case Muzina Oil, 26 lbs., Lulloobhoy Moolchund; 1 case Piece Goods, L. Moolchund.

Steamer *Orissa.*—1 box E. Saffron 10 lbs., Sallay Mohmud Noor Mohmud.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Orissa.*—34 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 73 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon & Co.; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Nensook Mooltanchund.

Steamer *Indore.*—6 cases E. Cotton Umbrellas, 120 dozens; 1 case Sundries, Framjee Cowasjee.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Orissa.*—1 box Country Handkerchiefs, 400 Pieces, Moosa Abdulla Esmaljee; 1 box Country Piece Goods, 500 Pieces, Hussonally Hurdue; 2 boxes China Silk Piece Goods, 765 Pieces, Jairam Damjee.

Glen Isla.—5 packages E. Brass Leaves 1,500 lbs. Heerjee Bhimsy and Co.

For Madras.

Steamer *Orissa.*—1 box True Pearls, Cullandass Kirparam.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400	Ark	March 18
731	Brandon, Umfreville	
936	City of Carlisle, Pentreath	July 16
783	Clyde, Jourdain ..... E. Bates & Co.	July 17
1193	Caspatrick, Elmslie..... W. Nicol & Co.	
766	Comandel, Thompson. W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 7
501	Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone.	
558	Duke of Northumberland, Brown.	
1047	Daniel Rankin, Rankin.Grey & Co.	July 29.
826	Eloisa, Philpot	Aug. 5
892	Edwin Fox. Maclean	
766	Empress of India, Thompson. Peel Casels & Co.	June 30
1057	Gloriana, Vaile ..... Ewart, Latham & Co.	June 12
810	Gosforth, Shaw..... Grey & Co.	July 24
	General Havelock, Spowart.	Aug. 5
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour.	
	Hornet, Prynn.	
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell.. John Tanner & Co.	
541	Naval Brigade, McEwen.. D. R. Cama & Co.	June 20
876	Queen of England, Oates. Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 4
694	Robert Ritson, Brough.....W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 12
1044	Star of India, Morris.	August 2
870	Sydney Eggels, Campbell.	June 15
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce....Ritchie, Stewart & Co. (via Colombo) sailed	July 24

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson. Lyon Brothers.	June 25
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw..... W. & A. Graham & Co.	June 18
700	Birkby, Purdy ..... B. & A. Hormusjee.	June 11
1006	Charger, Smyth ..... Rennie, Scovell & Co.	July 10
1094	Elizabeth Fry, San .....W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 5
519	Early Dawn, A. Yule...Coupland & Co.	
1230	Gimber, Kepperbolm.	
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Gillon...E. Bates Co.	June 16
1303	Flying Venus, Withycombe...E. Bates & Co.	July 15
1268	Feroma, Hutchinson	
1249	G. A. Holt, Robinson	May 17
974	Glen Monarch, Lewis ...Laurence & Co	May 19
1564	Harmonides, Moran..... Ewart Latham & Co.	June 19
848	Helen Douglas, McDougall.	July 18
952	Indian Queen	July 29
642	Jalalwar, Webster.....Coupland & Co.	
1242	Labrador, Quinn..... Peel, Cassels & Co.	
1104	Malakoff, Harris	Aug. 5
650	Moreno, White.	
951	Mornington.	
1075	Natolia, Macguire..... Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 14
1081	Palinurus, Tegan..... W. Nicol & Co.	July 11
1008	Peerless, Flovin.....	June 19
1272	Protector, Clarke.	Aug. 13
578	Ralston, Macfarlane .....W. & A. Graham & Co.	June 18
906	Rosalie, Williams ..... Lyon Brothers.	June 17
483	Rd. Cobden, Randall.	
986	Sillery, McAulay	May 19
899	Ben Horne, Banks ..... J. P. Cornforth & Co.	June 30
1160	Talavera, Brown—Coupland & Co.	
933	Trenton, J. Walker—Coupland & Co.	
1320	Uncas, Borg ..... Dirom Hunter & Co.	Aug. 2

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GALLE.

1030	Albatross, Pollock	
1340	Amoor, Potts ..... Ritchie, Stewart & Co.	June 14
1045	Palmerston, Wilson..... Ritchie, Stewart & Co.	June 2

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1033	Aaron Browne, Rogers ...	March 15
1334	Belgravia, Pentecost	May 17
830	Clarendon, Martin ..... Ritchie, Stewart & Co.	
1118	Express, Kelly ..... John Clover & Co.	April 21
810	James Jardine, Leremont..	April 24
1088	Magnolia, Beyen.	July 29

FROM NEWCASTLE.

858	Bucephalus, Black	

FROM CARDIFF.

427	Enterprise, Haynes	
844	Lucy & Harriet.....	

FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.

908	Athelstan, Potter.	
1059	Charles, Pollybank.....	
929	Missouri, Calhoun	Feb. 10
712	Speedwell, Willy	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1117	Edmund Kaye	May 27

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA GALLE.

1260	Earl of Elgin.	

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

869	Albert Edward, Mason...	April 30
860	Alipore ..... W. Nicol & Co.	April 20
758	Jane, D. Cooper.	
642	Zemindar.	July 27

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND BOMBAY.

865	John Bright, (str.) Thatcher.	

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SEDASHEGHUR.

486	Harriet Humble, Pearson.	July 20
333	Mogul, McTeggart.	

FROM THE CLYDE.

629	Caledonian, Memillan ...	June 28
917	Flower of the Forest White W. & A. Graham & Co.	May 16
930	General Neil, Clarke ...Finlay Clarke & Co.	June 27
403	Ino, Macfie.....	May 1
710	Karrachee..... Finlay Clarke & Co.	Aug. 2
799	Lord Brougham, Herting. Finlay Clarke & Co.	
761	Sailor, Prince	July 28
640	Sarah, Love	

FROM CHINA.

1499	Boston Light (s).....	
1060	Iskundershah	

FROM ADEN.

	Carnatic	
	Missouri, Calhoun.....Daly Sorabjee & Co.	

FROM CALCUTTA.

1311	Crusader.	
577	Delhi.	
700	Gem of the Ocean (s).....Stearns, Hobart & Co.	Aug. 20
393	Good Success	
1312	Knight Errant.	
2073	Norway. (s)	Aug. 16
1031	Speedy Stranack.	
1455	Simla.	
1659	Tasmania.....	
836	Victoria Bridge.....	July 19

FROM KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

1459	Haddington, Browne.....P. & O. Co.]	

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

Stevens, Lieut. G. S., H. M.'s 21st Regt. B., leave, from Hae, Ensign W. S., 21st Regt., on leave, from Belgaum.
Bengies, Lieut. S. D., 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Mhow.
Saportas, Ensign A. D., 95th Regt., to join, from England.
Read, Captain A. B., 12th Madras N. I., to join, from England.
Roberts, Ensign W. E., 7th Fusiliers, to join, from England.
Carpendale, Lieut. M. M., 28th B. N. I., on leave, from Baroda.
Francis, Captain F. E., 14th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Mackinnon, Ensign D. W., 109th Regt., to join, from Poona.
Hamilton, Deputy Inspector General, J. J. Medical Department, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 9.

Thacker, Major, H. M.'s 21st Regt. N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Bowker, Captain F. H., H. M.'s 109th Regt. to join, to Kurrachee.
Hudson, Lieut. F. C., H. M.'s 109th Regt., to join, to Kurrachee.
Brilson, Captain, Commissarist, on duty, to Poona.
Younghusband, Colonel, Staff. to join, to Kurrachee.
Abbott, Lieut. H. B., 109th Regt., to join, to Kurrachee.
Mackinum, Ensign D. W., 109th Regt., to join, to Kurrachee.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Tuesday, 9th September 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 8th Sept. 1862.

1. The undermentioned Ensigns of the General List at present doing duty with British Regiments are attached to Natives Corps as follows:—

Ensign M. W. Stevens, from 23rd Foot to 18th Regt. N. I.
Ensign W. C. Morgan, from 44th Foot to 7th Regt. N. I.
Ensign W. S. Hore, from 44th Foot to 10th Regt. N. I.
Ensign C. J. A. Yates, from 72nd Foot to 3rd Regt. N. I.
Ensign G. R. B. Drummond, from 95th Foot to 26th Regt. N. I.

2. 1st Class Barrack Master Conductor J. Jackson, is appointed Head Clerk of the Quarter Master General's Office, vice Fitzgerald appointed Pay Master H. M.'s 109th Foot.

Lieut. E. Morgan of the Pension establishment, is appointed 1st Class Barrack Master on the establishment and posted to the Mhow Circle, vice Jackson.

Until the arrival at Mhow of Lieut. Morgan Barrack Serjeant J. Walsh, is appointed to act as Barrack Master at that station.

The Officer Commanding 72nd Foot, will submit to the Divisional authorities at Mhow the name of a Non-commissioned Officer to act as Barrack Serjeant until Barrack Serjeant Walsh, is relieved of his duties as Acting Barrack Master.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th September 1862.

Mr. William Andeen, 2nd Class N. T. Engineer, having returned from the leave granted him in S. O. of the 9th July last, is directed to join the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary for duty in the Factory.

The *Semiramis* and *Falkland*, will be paid on Thursday, the 11th instant.

Mr. W. T. Harper, 2nd Class Boatswain, of the *Pleiad*, is discharged the service at his own request.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—

On the 6th September, the wife of William Hart, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE—

At St. Andrew's Kirk, Fort, on the 8th September, by the Revd. R. F. Colvin, Mr. William Anderson Main to Miss Helen McEwan Allan.

DEATH—

At Ahmedabad, on the night of the 2nd September, Mr. James Frederick Campbell Barrett, Assistant Engineer B. B. and C. I. Railway, deeply lamented by sorrowing relations and friends.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O.

They also think it undesirable in cases of large amount, brought within the jurisdiction of the Court by this Act, that suitors should be called upon to pay a rateable fee on the same scale as in cases of a small amount and they have therefore inserted a proviso "that in suits brought within the jurisdiction by Section II. of this Act, no larger sum than Rupees 125 shall be paid in respect of the rateable fee or commission aforesaid."

Section X. (Sections XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII., in amended Bill.)

Section XIV. has been framed with the object of affording the Governor in Council the utmost liberty of choice to enable him to nominate the most fitting person for the important office of First Judge, and to include in the field of selection the class of Solicitors, and experienced Judicial Officers of the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services.

The Committee have had before them the precedents afforded them by Acts of Parliament by which the emoluments of Judges in the several Courts are fixed by law, of which the most recent instance is the Act constituting the High Courts of the several Presidencies. It appears to the Committee wise to fix such emoluments and salaries by law on grounds of the highest expediency.

With respect to obtaining the services of Barristers who are qualified by learning and character, of Solicitors in the enjoyment of lucrative practice, and of experienced judicial servants of the Crown, it will be easily understood that smaller salaries than those mentioned in Section XV. of the amended Bill will fail to attract them to the Bench of the Small Cause Court. It is therefore strongly recommended that salaries of less amount than those mentioned in the Bill may not be adopted.

It may here be remarked that in the Bill as recommended to stand by the Select Committee, it is rendered imperative by Law that two of the Judges shall be Barristers or Attorneys: but there is nothing to preclude the appointment of more of these classes, if it shall seem expedient to the Governor in Council, it being obvious that such appointments cannot but depend upon a variety of circumstances.

It appears to the Committee that besides the salaries, it would be well to introduce a system of pensions for the Small Cause Court Judges analogous to that instituted for the High Court.

According to the Uncovenanted Rules, a Judge of the Small Cause Court drawing a salary of not less than £1,500 per annum would be entitled to receive of £500 per annum after 15 years' service, provided that he was pronounced by medical certificate to be incompetent for further duty.

The Committee propose to modify this Rule in favour of Small Cause Court Judges, so far as the necessity for producing a medical certificate is concerned, and to assign a pension of £500 per annum to any Small Cause Court Judge who shall have acted as such for a period of not less than 15 years, time passed on furlough not being allowed to count towards such pension. Judges who may also be members of the Covenanted Civil Service will not be affected by this provision, as their pensions are provided for under different Regulations.

The Committee are also of opinion that provision should be made for the appointment by Government of Acting Judges in the case of the temporary absence of any of the Judges from illness or any other cause.

Acting upon the above principles, the Committee have thought it right to omit Section X. and to substitute Sections XIV., XV., XVI. and XVII. in the amended Bill.

Section XI. (Section XVIII. in amended Bill).

The Committee consider that the First Judge is quite competent to make such arrangements as may be necessary for the distribution of the business of the Court among the various Judges thereof, and they do not think it desirable that his arrangements should be subject to revision by the Judges of the High Court.

They have amended the Section accordingly.

Section XII. The Committee recommend that Section XII. be omitted, as they consider the restrictions imposed by it in some respects objectionable.

Its provisions, too, are inconsistent with Section XIV. of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee.

Sections XIII., XIV., and XV.

The Committee have already stated in their concluding remarks on Section I., the reasons why they recommend the omission of these Sections.

Sections XVII., XVIII., XIX., XX., XXI., and XXII.

The Committee recommend that these Sections be omitted.

Not only is the jurisdiction which is proposed to be given by the first of these Sections based upon a different principle to the jurisdiction established by Act IX. of 1850 in limiting it by the responsibility of the Defendant or by the amount of assets in his hands, instead of measuring it by the rights of the Plaintiff and the amount of his claim, but the Section will, in many instances, be found to be in direct conflict with the provisions of Section XXXVIII. of 1850, and cannot therefore stand in connection with it. Take for example the case of a person entitled to a legacy of Rupees 500 under a Will, or to a distributive share of equal amount under an intestacy. Under the existing jurisdiction, he can sue for and recover that sum, whatever the amount of assets the deceased may have left; but under the proposed jurisdiction he could not sue for his legacy or share if the assets exceeded Rupees 5,000 by a single rupee. In such a case the effect of the XVII. Section would be to curtail and lessen the existing jurisdiction instead of increasing it according to the avowed intention of the Legislature. Moreover, actions are seldom brought in the Court of Small Causes to recover legacies or distributive shares except in cases of Native estates, and since in such cases it really happens that Probate of Wills or Letters of Administration are taken out by the representatives of the deceased persons, there would, under the provisions of this Section, be no one whom the Plaintiff could sue. Executors and Administrators being the only persons mentioned as the parties against whom an action could be brought.

The XVIII., XIX., XX., XXI., and XXII. Sections are hereby auxiliary to the XVII., and should therefore in the opinion of the Committee be rejected with it.

The Committee have now referred to all the Sections of the Bill in regard to which they propose either alteration or omission, and they now proceed to call attention to certain additional Sections which they have deemed right to insert in the amended Bill.

Section V. of amended Bill.

The Committee have had their attention called to the great inconvenience to which Defendants residing out of the limits of the Court's jurisdiction are frequently subjected by the provisions of Section XXVIII. of Act IX. of 1850, and they recommend the repeal of that Section and the enactment of Section V. in the amended Bill, whereby persons are to be deemed to be within the jurisdiction of the Court who dwell or carry on business by themselves, their Agents or Moonims, or work for gain within the district of the Court at the time of bringing the action, provided that service of any summons on a Defendant's Agent or Moonim shall not be deemed good service, unless such service shall have been specially ordered by a Judge of the Court on the application of the Plaintiff or his Attorney.

Section VI. of amended Bill.

The Committee recommend the adoption of Section VI. of the amended Bill, empowering the duly constituted Agent or Moonim of an absent Plaintiff to take out a summons in the name of his Principal, and to conduct and prosecute the suit in the same way in every respect under the provisions of this Act, as if he were a Plaintiff in his own right.

The necessity of such a provision has been much felt by many Firms in Bombay, European as well as Native, which in the absence of Partners are conducted by Agents or Moonims.

Section VII. of amended Bill.

Frequent cases having arisen in which the compulsory personal attendance of a Plaintiff or a Defendant has been productive of much inconvenience, and has served no good purpose, the Committee have thought it right to recommend that Sections XXXVIII., XLII., and XLIII., of Act. IX. of 1850 be so far modified, as to permit the Court to dispense with such personal attendance, when satisfied that it is wholly unnecessary.

Section XII. of amended Bill.

The Committee have reason to believe that Defendants are frequently put to considerable inconvenience and expense by suits being instituted against them in the Small Cause Court, in which, when brought to trial, it has been found that the Court has no jurisdiction whatever.

In order to prevent as far as possible the institution of such suits for the purposes of extortion or otherwise, and to remove the grievance of a Defendant having to defray the expense of resisting a suit which ought never to have been brought against him, the Committee recommend the insertion of the XII. Section, whereby the Court is empowered to order the Plaintiff to pay to the Defendant all or any of the costs and expenses to which he may have been put in respect of such suit, and to award such further compensation as to the Court shall seem fit.

Sections XIX. to XXIII. of amended bill, both inclusive.

With the view of remedying an acknowledged defect in the existing machinery of the Court's procedure, the Committee recommend the adoption of the above clauses adapted from the Code of Civil Procedure, to enable the Court to issue Commissions for the examination of witnesses who may be unable personally to appear and give their evidence.

Section XXIV. of amended Bill.

The Committee recommend the insertion of an Interpretation Clause, and have therefore prepared the above Section.

In conclusion the Select Committee beg to acknowledge the great assistance they have derived from the information and suggestions which they have received from the present able First Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, and from the Committee of the Bombay Law Society.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
W. R. MANSFIELD.
W. E. FRERE.
W. B. TRISTRAM.
JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT.
ARTHUR J. LEWIS.

A Bill to amend Act IX. of 1850, *and to extend the Provisions thereof so far as the same relate to the Bombay Court of Small Causes.*

Whereas it is expedient to extend the provisions of Act IX. of 1850 so far as the same relate to the Bombay Court of Small Causes, and to alter and amend the said Act in manner hereinafter mentioned; It is enacted as follows:—

I. *The Small Cause Court may take cognizance of Suits for Sums not exceeding Rupees* 1,000.—The jurisdiction of the Court held, or to be held, in the Town of Bombay under Act IX. of 1850 shall extend to all suits where the debt or damage claimed or value of the property in dispute is not more than Rupees 1,000, whether on balance of account or otherwise (except the several matters and suits specified in the proviso to Section XXV. of the same Act), and shall also extend to the recovery of any demand not exceeding the sum of one thousand Rupees, which is the whole or part of the unliquidated balance of a partnership account, or the amount or part of the amount of a distributive share under an intestacy or of any legacy under a Will; and the several powers and provisions of the said Act, and all rules, orders, and regulations, which have been or may be made in pursuance of the said Act shall extend to all suits which may be instituted under this Act, and to all proceedings and judgments in relation thereto, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as the same respectively are now or may be applicable to suits and proceedings within the present jurisdiction of the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

II. *The Court may, by agreement, try matters beyond its jurisdiction.*—If both parties shall agree by a memorandum signed by them or their respective Attorneys that the said Court of Small Causes shall have power to try any suit (not coming under the proviso in Section XXV. of Act IX. of 1850) when the debt, damage, or demand claimed, or the value of the property in dispute is more than one thousand Rupees the said Court shall have jurisdiction to try the same.

III. *When title shall come in question, Court may decide the claim.*—In any suit in the said Court in which the title to any house, land, tenement, or hereditament shall incidentally come into question, the Judge shall have power to decide the claim or demand which it is the immediate object of the suit to enforce, notwithstanding the form in which the Summons may have been issued.

IV. *Law as to recovery of small tenements extended to cases not exceeding Rs.* 1,000.—*Sections XCI., XCII., XCIII., and XCVI. of Act IX. of* 1850 *to be read as if the words "landlord or other person having right to the immediate possession of the premises" were added after the "word owner."*

The powers and provisions, of Section XCI. of Act IX. of 1850, are hereby extended, so as to apply to the case of any person who shall hold or occupy any house, land, or tenement, of which the value or the rent payable in respect thereof does not exceed the rate of one thousand Rupees, and the said Section XCI. of Act IX. of 1850 shall be read as if the words "five hundred," were omitted, and the words "one thousand" substituted for them, and Sections XCI. XCII. XCIII. and XCVI. of the said Act IX. of 1850 shall respectively be read as if the words "landlord, or other person having right to the immediate possession of the premises" were added after the word "owner."

V. *Persons to be deemed within the jurisdiction who dwell or carry on business by themselves, their Agents or Moonims, &c., within the district of the Court, Section XXIII. of Act IX. of* 1850 *repealed.*—Section XXVIII. of Act IX. of 1850 is hereby repealed, and it is enacted that all persons shall be deemed within the jurisdiction of the Court who dwell or carry on business by themselves, their Agents or Moonims, or work for gain within the district of the Court at the time of bringing the action, provided that service of any summons on a Defendant's Agent or Moonim shall not be deemed good service, unless such service shall be specially ordered by a Judge of the Court on the application of the Plaintiff or his Attorney.

VI. *Duly constituted Agent or Moonim may take out summons and appear at the hearing on behalf of his principal, and prosecute the suit as if he were a Plaintiff in his own right.*—Whenever parties residing out of the district of the Court carry on business therein by means of a duly constituted Agent or Moonim, it shall be lawful for such Agent or Moonim to take out a Summons in the name of his Principal, and such Agent or Moonim shall appear on the day on that behalf named in the Summons and shall be entitled to conduct and prosecute the suit in the same way in every respect, under the provisions of this Act, as if he were a Plaintiff in his own right.

VII. *Sections XLVIII., XLII. and XLIII. of Act IX. of* 1850 *modified, and Court may dispense with personal attendance of Plaintiff or Defendant.*—In modification of the provisions of Sections XXXVIII. XLII. and XLIII. of Act IX. of 1850, it is enacted that it shall be competent for the Court when satisfied that the personal attendance of either the Plaintiff or of the Defendant is wholly unnecessary, to dispense with such personal attendance, provided always that nothing in this Section shall prevent the Court from adjourning the trial, and from requiring the attendance of a Plaintiff or a Defendant, if in the course of the suit it shall appear either necessary or expedient to demand his presence.

VIII. *Scale of costs to be allowed to Counsel and Attorneys in proceedings in suits brought within the jurisdiction by this Act to be framed by the First Judge.*—With respect to proceedings in suits brought within the jurisdiction by this Act, the First Judge of the Court shall be empowered to frame a scale of costs and charges to be paid to Counsel and Attorneys, and from time to time to amend such scale; and such scale or amended scale certified under his hand, shall be submitted to two or more of the Judges of the High Court, who may allow or disallow or alter the same; but such scale shall be in force until disallowed or altered. The expense of employing a Barrister or an Attorney, or both, either by the Plaintiff or by the Defendant, shall not be allowed as costs unless by order of the Judge who shall try the case.

IX. *Costs in such proceedings between party and party to be taxed by the Clerk of the Court.*—With respect to such proceedings as are referred to in the last preceding Section all costs and charges between party and party shall be taxed by the Clerk of the Court, but his taxation may be reviewed by the Judge who tried the case, or in his absence by one of the other Judges of the Court on the application of either party; and no costs or charges shall be allowed on such taxation which are not sanctioned by the scale then in force.

X. *Costs in such proceedings between Attorney and Client on application either of Attorney or Client to be taxed by Clerk of the Court.*—With respect to such proceedings as are last hereinbefore referred to all costs and charges between Attorney and Client shall on the application either of the Attorney or Client, be not otherwise, be taxed by the Clerk of the Court, but his taxation may be reviewed by the Judge who tried the case, or in his absence by one of the other Judges of the Court, on the application of either party; and no costs or charges shall be allowed in such taxation which are not sanctioned by the scale then in force, and no Attorney shall have a right to recover from his Client any costs or charges in respect of such proceedings, unless they shall have been allowed either on such taxation or on the taxation of the proper Officer of the High Court.

XI. *Fees payable to the Court of Small Causes in Suits under this Act.*—There shall be payable in the Bombay Court of Small Causes, subject to the provisions of Section XXI. of Act IX. of 1850 in every suit of an amount to which jurisdiction is given to the said Court by this Act, the fees set forth in the schedule hereto annexed, besides the rateable fee or commission payable under the said Act on the amount of the sum claimed, which fee shall be paid over to the same account as that to which the fees payable under Section XIX. of Act IX. of 1850 are paid over. Provided always that in suits brought within the jurisdiction by Section II. of this Act, no larger sum than Rupees 125 shall be payable in respect of the rateable fee or commission aforesaid.

XII. *In Suits in which the Court has no Jurisdiction, Plaintiff may be ordered to pay Defendant his costs and expenses and such further compensation as the Court may think fit.*—In any suit brought in the said Court in which it shall appear that the Court has no Jurisdiction, it shall be lawful for the said Court to order the Plaintiff to pay to the Defendant all or any of the costs and expenses to which he may have been put in respect of the said suit, and such further compensation as to the Court shall seem fit.

XIII. *As to amendment of defects and errors in proceedings.* Any Judge of the said Court of Small Causes may, at all times, amend all defects and errors in any proceedings in such Court, whether there is anything in writing to amend by or not, and whether the defect or error be that of the party applying to amend or not, and all such amendments may be made with or without costs, and upon such terms as to the Judge may seem fit, and all such amendments as may be necessary for the purpose of determining in the existing suit the real question in controversy between the parties shall be so made if duly applied for.

XIV. *The Governor in Council to appoint such number of Judges as may be necessary, and nominate one to be First Judge, two of which Judges shall be Barristers, Advocates, Attorneys, Solicitors, or Writers to the Signet. Saving rights of present First Judge.*—The Governor in Council shall appoint such number of Judges of the said Court as may be necessary, of whom he shall nominate one to be First Judge, two of which said Judges shall be Barristers-at-Law, or Advocates of one of the High Courts of Judicature in India or of the Court of Session in Scotland, or Attorneys, or Solicitors, or Writers to the Signet. Provided that it shall not be incumbent on the Governor in Council to select both of the aforesaid two Judges from any one of the above mentioned branches of the Legal Profession, and Provided that the present First Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes as now constituted shall be first Judge of the Court as extended by this Act.

XV. *Salaries of Judges.*—The Governor in Council shall assign the Judges the following monthly salaries:—First Judge Rupees 2,000. Second Judge Rs. 1,500. Third Judge Rupees 1,500. Fourth Judge Rupees 1,000. Fifth and other Judges each Rs. 750.

XVI. *Pensions.*—Every Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes who shall have performed 15 years of actual service as a Judge in the said Court shall be entitled to a pension of £500 or Rupees 5,000 per annum, whether he shall have been appointed before or after the passing of this Act. Provided that he is not a Member of the Covenanted Civil Service of India.

XVII. *Provision in case of illness or absence of Judges.*—In cases of illness or absence on leave of any Judge, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to appoint some other person to act as the Deputy of such Judge during such illness or absence, and every Deputy so appointed during the time for which he shall be so appointed shall have all the powers and privileges, and perform all the duties of the Judge for whom he shall have been so appointed, and shall receive such salary as the Governor in Council shall assign him. Provided that the same shall not exceed the monthly salary of the Judge for whom he acts as Deputy.

XVIII. *First Judge to arrange distribution of business among the various Judges.*—The First Judge shall make such arrangements as he shall think fit with regard to the distribution of the suits and of the general business of the Court among the various Judges thereof, and he may vary such arrangements from time to time.

XIX. *Cases in which Court may issue a Commission to examine witnesses.*—Where the evidence of a witness in the Bombay Court of Small Causes is required, who is resident out of the district of the Court, or who is unable, from sickness or infirmity, to attend before the Court to be personally examined, or is a person exempted by reason of rank or sex from personal appearance in Court, the Court may, of its own motion, or in the application of any of the parties to the suit, or on the representation of the witness, and subject to and upon such terms, with reference to costs or otherwise, as to the said Court may appear fit and proper, order a Commission to issue for the examination of such witness or interrogatories or otherwise, and may, by the same or any subsequent order, give all such directions for taking such examinations as may appear reasonable and just. If the witness be resident within the district of the Court, the Commission may be issued to any Officer of the Court, or to any other person or persons whom the Court may think proper to appoint. If the witness be resident at some place within whose jurisdiction the witness may reside, and which can most conveniently execute the same, or to any other person or persons whom the Court may think proper to appoint.

When beyond the Court's District.

When the witness resides within the Court's Districts.

XX. *When the witness is not within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, but within the British Territories of a native Prince or State in alliance with the British Government.*—When the evidence of a witness is required, who is resident at some place not within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, but within the British territories in India or within the territories of a Native Prince of State in alliance with the British Government, the Court, if it be satisfied that the evidence of such witness is necessary, may, of its own motion, or on the representation of any of the parties to the suit, issue a Commission for the examination of the witness.

XXI. *When the witness is beyond the said Territories and not within the Territories of a Native Prince or State in alliance with the British Government.*—When the evidence of a witness is required, who is resident at some place beyond the said territories, and not within the territories of a Native Prince or State in alliance with the British Government, the Court, if it be satisfied that such evidence is necessary, may, of its own motion, or on the application of any of the parties to the suit, issue a Commission to examine the witness.

XXII. *To whom Commission may be issued in cases under the two previous Sections.*—In the cases provided for by the two preceding Sections, the Commission may be issued to any person or persons whom the Court may think proper to appoint.

XXIII. *Commission to be returned with the depositions of the witness.*—After the Commission has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness or witnesses who may have been examined thereunder to the said Court of Small Causes, unless otherwise directed by the order for issuing the Commission, in which case it shall be returned in terms of such order, and the Commission, and the return thereto, and the deposition of the witness or witnesses who may have been examined under such Commission, shall in all cases form part of the record of the suit, but no deposition shall be read in evidence without the consent of the party against whom the same may be offered, unless it be proved that the deponent is beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, or dead, or unable from sickness or infirmity to attend to be personally examined, or exempted by reason of rank or sex from personal appearance in Court, or unless the Court shall, at its discretion, dispense with the proof of any of the above circumstances, or shall authorise the deposition of any witness being read in evidence, notwithstanding proof that the causes for taking such depositions have ceased at the time of reading the same.

When depositions may be read in evidence.

XXIV. *Interpretation Clause.*—In construing Act IX. of 1850 and this Act, the words "person" or "party" shall be understood to mean a Body Politic, or Corporate; and every word importing the singular number shall, where necessary to give full effect to the enactments therein and herein contained, be understood to mean several persons or things as well as one person or thing; and every word importing the masculine gender shall, when necessary, be understood to mean the female as well as a male, unless in any of these cases there be something in the context inconsistent with such meaning.

XXV. *This Act to be read as a part of Act IX. of* 1850.—This Act and the said Act IX. of 1850 shall be read and construed as one Act, as if the several provisions in the said Act contained not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, were repeated and re-enacted in this Act.

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

Sums not above.	Every Summons or Subpœna.	Warrant.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Rs. 600	2 4	6 0
700	2 8	7 0
800	2 12	8 0
900	3 0	9 0
1,000	3 4	10 0
Sums above Rs. 1,000	4 annas additional for every Rs. 100 above Rs. 1,000	1 Rupee per each Rs. 100 above 1,000 Rupees.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
L. H. BAYLEY,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Poona, 4th September 1862.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, *9th Sept.*, 2-20 P.M.

H. M. steamer *Dalhousie* sailed for Hongkong.

SIR HUGH ROSE has nominated Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble E. C. H. Massey, of H. M.'s 95th Regiment, who is now at Poona with his Corps, to the temporary command of the late 2nd European Bombay Light Infantry, directing him to join that Regiment at Neemuch.—*Deccan Herald, September* 8.

WITH reference to the General Order lately published by the Government of India, that all Commandants of Artillery should be done away with from the 1st November next, and that in each Presidency there is to be an Inspector General of Artillery; we understand that Colonel Lucas, now Commandant at Kirkee, will receive that appointment for the Bombay Presidency, with the rank and allowances of a Brigadier General on the Staff. The appointment of Brigade Major at Head Quarters will also cease from that date, to be replaced by an Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery, and we hear that Captain Harris has been recommended for that post.—*Id.*

WE understand that Major General Hale, Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, has taken his passage by the last mail in November for England, and that he will be succeeded by Major General Sir C. T. Straubenzie, K.C.B., at present Commanding the Northern Division of the Army. General Hale's departure from amongst us will be generally regretted, for he is respected by all classes of the community. As a soldier and a gentleman he has been a favorite with every one who knew him, and society will lose two of its most worthy and estimable members when it loses General and Mrs. Hale.—*Id.*

LOCAL.

THE Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China has declared a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, (free of Income Tax) for the half year ending 30th June last.

THE monthly Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held in its Library Rooms, on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.

AN *ad-interim* dividend for the half year ending 30th June last, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, or Rs. 25 per share, (free of Income Tax), has been declared by the Directors of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited.

THE following is a list of Passengers who proceeded to Kurrachee yesterday, by the steamer *Coringa*, Captain Calder:—

Per Steamer *Coringa* to Kurrachee—Captain F. Bowker; Lieut. and Mrs. F. C. Hodson; Colonel Younghusband; Lieut. H. B. Abbott; Ensign D. W. McKinon; Mr. H. Mann; Mr. S. Shurfoodin and 19 Deck and 5 Non-Commissioned Rank and File.

THE Ship *Pride of the Ocean*, Captain Kyle, from Bombay 4th May, arrived in the Downs upon the 18th August, thus making the passage in 106 days. Nothing had been heard, of the *Macduff* or *Varatilla*, which ships were expected also to make rapid passages.

A PASSENGER ON BOARD THE P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMER "MALTA" WITHOUT OBTAINING A PASSAGE TICKET.—Captain H. W. King, Commander of the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malta* yesterday afternoon laid the following information before the Magistrate:—I am Commander of the P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship *Malta*. We left Suez for Bombay on the 27th August last. Previous to that date, a man whom I believe to be named William John Ghee applied to me and others for a free passage in the steamer to Bombay. The application was refused. Shortly after leaving Suez he was discovered to be on board the ship, without passage ticket or other authority, and I believe he came on board during the night or early on the morning before day light on the day on which we sailed; and so far as I know, he is still on board the said vessel which arrived yesterday afternoon and is now lying in Bombay harbour. And I pray that he may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate granted the Warrant, which was entrusted to Constable Tighe for execution.

THE COMET.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—The comet which has been tolerably conspicuous for several nights near the north pole of the heavens is likely to become much more so during the ensuing week as it approaches the earth and moonlight ceases to interfere. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning it was as bright as Gamma Ursæ Minoris; in the "Comet-seeker" the tail extended about three degrees, spreading out in a fanlike form; and there was a very perceptible trace of the luminous jet from the nucleus towards the sun, which will be an object of interest in more powerful instruments. Mr. Bishop's large equatorial not being yet mounted in his new observatory, I am unable to describe the comet's appearance further.

The nucleus should increase in brightness, according to theory, until the 29th of this month, when, judging from its gradual augmentation since the end of July, we may expect it to equal such a star as Pollux (Beta Geminorum). It does not appear probable that the tail will extend to an unusual length, notwithstanding the brilliancy of the head. The actual length is about 3,000,000 miles.

The comet will be nearest to the sun on the 23rd, and will arrive at its least distance from the earth (32,500,000 miles) on the 30th. Its course among the stars may be defined approximately as follows:—On the 18th it will be situated about 10 degrees from the Polestar, in the direction of Kappa Draconis; on the 20th, near 3 Ursæ Minoris, a star of the sixth magnitude, forming an isosceles triangle with Beta and Gamma, in the same constellation; on the 24th, between Alpha and Iota Draconis, about two degrees from the latter; on the 28th near Phi Bootis, and on the 30th in Corona Borealis, not far from the well-known variable star discovered by Pigott in 1795. On the 1st of September near Gamma Serpentis, and on the 5th near Delta, in the hand of Ophiuchus, having traversed the celestial equator early on that day. Thence it will pass into Scorpio, probably in the direction of Antares, and disappear in these latitudes about the 10th or 12th of September. At the southern observatories it will doubtless be observed for at least six weeks after we lose it in Europe, but the orbit is not yet determined with sufficient accuracy to allow of its precise track in the southern heavens being predicted. A calculation from the best elements I have at hand places it on October 30 south of Beta and Zeta in the constellation Ara, at a distance from the earth exceeding one diameter of her orbit. Although it must then have become a very faint object, it may still be within reach of the equator-really-mounted instruments at the Cape of Good Hope and Sydney. It will traverse the plane of the ecliptic on the 11th of September at a point distant rather more than 2,000,000 miles from the earth's path.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. R. HIND.

Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Twickenham, S. W., Aug. 16.—*London Times, Aug.* 18.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31ST AUGUST.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—The season for sowing the Kurreef crop has passed, and but a small portion of it has been sown. In the Deshee villages where the seed has germinated, the plant is being burnt up. The land is prepared for the Rubbee crop, but it cannot be sown until there is a good fall of rain. In Dangee villages the crops are doing well. Public health is generally good. Forage is scarce, in some parts not procurable. Cattle is reported to be dying of starvation; they are being taken in large numbers to the western districts, or wherever grass or other forage is procurable.

POONA.—There have been very slight and partial showers of rain in the hill villages of the talookas of Sewneree, Kheir, Poorundur, and Pabul, while in the talookas of Haveilly, Indapoor, and Bheemthurry no rain has fallen. In Mawal there has been a sufficient fall of rain. The young plants continue to wither in all the talookas, except in Mawal where they are reported to be doing well.

SATTARA AND MAHABLESHWAR.—During the fortnight rain fell more or less throughout eight of the districts, and the crops were in a thriving condition. In the six other districts, little or no rain has fallen as yet; and the prospects of the season continue to be very gloomy. Cattle were dying for want of fodder, and the rise in the price of grain had reduced the cultivators and other poorer classes to extreme distress. The Punderpoor Mamletdar adds that a number of persons were reduced to great straits.

SAWUNT WARREE.—The fall of rain throughout the Warree Principality is considered sufficient and favourable for all crops. In some villages the early rice crops are ready for the sickle, and the *sawa* crops are being reaped. Fever, dysentery, and cattle disease are prevalent.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M. 9th September. 1862.

BROACH.—Overcast and calm. Ther. 68.

BULSAR.—N. W. rainy with severe thunder storm and lightning.

CANNANORE.—Cloudy N. W.

GOA.—Partial clouds, wind light variable.

KOLAPORE.—Cloudy, S. W. moderate.

KURRACHEE.—Cloudy S. W.

MADRAS.—Fine S. W. Ther. 84.

PAUMBEN.—Cloudy. Ther. 86.

SURAT.—W. S. W. rainy with severe thunder storm and vivid flashes of lightning.

GALLE.—Light winds and fine day. Ther. 80.

PRICES THAT WILL BE CHARGED BY THE BUTCHERS FOR MEAT FROM 9TH TO 15TH SEPTEMBER 1862.

			Rs.	a.	p.
BEEF.					
Prime Pieces, 1st sort	4	lbs.	1	0	0
" 2nd "	5 to 6	"	1	0	0
Briskets and Rounds 1st sort	6 to 8	"	1	0	0
" 2nd "	8	"	1	0	0
Meat for Soup	10 to 12	"	1	0	0
Shins (large or small)			0	3	0
Tongues, Fresh			0	6	6
" Salt			0	5	0
Suet (Kidney part)	1	"	0	4	0
" Other	1	"			
VEAL (LARGE OR SMALL).					
Hind Quarter 1st sort	4	"	1	0	0
Fore " "	4	"	1	0	0
Hind " 2nd sort	5	"	1	0	0
Fore " "	5	"	1	0	0
Head			1	4	0
Feet			0	4	0
Liver & Heart			0	2	0
MUTTON (GRAM FED).					
Saddle	1	"	0	6	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck	1	"	0	5	0
Breast	1	"	0	3	0
Suet	1	"	0	4	0
Head			0	2	6
MUTTON (FIRST SORT.)					
Saddle	1	"	0	4	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck	1	"	0	4	0
Breast	1	"	0	2	0
Head			0	2	0
Liver and Heart			0	2	6
MUTTON (SECOND SORT).					
Saddle	1	"	0	3	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck	1	"	0	3	0
Breast	1	"	0	2	0
Liver and Heart			0	2	0
KID (SMALL).					
Hind Quarter 1st sort	3½	"	1	0	0
Fore " "	3½	"	1	0	0
Hind " 2nd "	4	"	1	0	0
Fore " "	4	"	1	0	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart			0	5	0
KID (LARGE)					
Hind Quarter 1st sort	4	"	1	0	0
Fore " "	4	"	1	0	0
Hind " 2nd sort	5	"	1	0	0
Fore " "	5	"	1	0	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart			0	4	0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT).					
Pork Fresh	6½	"	1	0	0
Pork Salt (Country)	6½	"	1	0	0
Pig (Rooster)			2	0	0
Pig's Head	12	"	1	0	0
Sausages	4	"	1	0	0

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—TUESDAY, 9TH SEPT.

BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.

FABRICATING FALSE EVIDENCE.—Pallonjee Jeevajee and seven other Parsees appeared to answer a summons taken out against them by Martin Curley for fabricating false evidence.

Mr. Judge, conducted the prosecution.

Dr. Dallas, for the defendants.

Martin Curley, on being sworn, stated,—I am unemployed at present. In an action on a promissory note tried in the Small Cause Court on the 8th August last, one Muncherjee Rustomjee was the plaintiff and the defendant No. 1. Pallonjee Jeevanjee was the defendant. I was a witness to the note. Verdict was given for the plaintiff. Defendant, Pallonjee, said he would give me Rs. 100 to give evidence in his favour. The seven other defendants persuaded me to give evidence in favour of the plaintiff Muncherjee.

Henry Martin, on being sworn, stated,—I am a Detective Policeman. I know defendant No. 1. He sent a Parsee, defendant No. 4, to me, on the 17th August to ask me to say that I was to say falsely against Martin Curley by stating that on the 14th April last, Curley was in my company the whole day at Colaba, in Phillip DeSouza's Coffee-house. He came and took me to Duncan road. I was introduced to defendants Nos. 2 and 6. Defendant No. 2 asked me if I would give evidence against Curley and say that on the 14th April I was in his company all day. On Monday morning defendant No. 4 came again and took me to the Fort; Nos. 1 and 7 met us at the Church Gate. No. 2 was upstairs with an Attorney's clerk; he dictated what I was to say. He wrote an affidavit for me that Curley was in my company all day. He then made an affidavit in the name of Phillip DeSouza that he was in the Coffee-house all day. No. 4 came again and took me to Mr. Barton's office; Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 7 also came there. On the 19th August we went to the Small Cause Court. A Bank Note for Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 in silver were given to me by No. 6. I went to Mr. Edgington and informed him of the circumstance.

His Worship adjourned the investigation until after the ensuing Criminal Sessions. Defendants were admitted to bail.

ASSAULTING A CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICER.—Lieut. Turner H. Butt appeared to answer a summons taken out against him by Mr. E. L. Jenkins, Commissioner of Customs, for assaulting and obstructing C. V. De Silva, a Gate-keeper, in the execution of his duty, contrary to Section 7 of Act I. of 1852.

Mr. Barton, appeared for the complainant.

C. V. De Silva stated,—I am a Gate-keeper at the Import Gate of the Town Custom-house. At 4½ P.M. on Friday last, while I was on duty I saw defendant at the Gate. He had a box carried by four sailors. I stopped him because he was at the wrong gate, and told him so. Defendant thereupon used threatening language to me, and suddenly gave me a blow with his fist on the nose. The blow cut my nose (shews the mark). I told him to come to my superior officer, but he would not. He insisted on carrying away the box through the gate.

This statement was corroborated by two witnesses.

Defendant called two of the sailors, who deposed that on the complainant preventing the defendant from passing through the gate, the latter said "d —— it, then I will have to take the box again to the other gate"; that the complainant remonstrated against the use of the word d ——, and defendant denied having abused him; that thereupon complainant called defendant a liar, and that the defendant struck him a blow on the nose.

Defendant was fined twenty-five rupees, out of which fifteen rupees were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*Tuesday, Sept.* 9.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Austin Mears vs. Rev. J. D. Gibson, Secretary of the Bombay Education Society.

The plaintiff sought in this action to recover Rs. 360, being his wages as Second Master of the Bombay Education Society's School at Byculla, for the months of June and July last, at Rs. 180 per month.

Mr. Barton, for plaintiff.

Mr. Bickersteth for defendant.

As the action could not lie against the Rev. Mr. Gibson as Secretary of the Society, the summons was amended by consent, by the insertion of the words "one of the members of the Bombay Education Society" after Mr. Gibson's name. There was a written agreement entered into between the parties by which plaintiff engaged to serve for three years as Second Master of the School, his salary for the first two years being at Rs. 140 per mensem, which was to be increased to Rs. 180 for the third year. It appeared

interest. In the report of the British Commissioners these claims were estimated at 1,625,000,000 piastres, or equal (at, say, 100 piastres per £, being about the present rate of exchange) to eight millions and a half sterling. Assuming that only a portion of these claims is settled in the Home stock, and bearing in mind the preposterous prices at which the Turkish Government has often dealt with its purveyors, and which will enable the claimants to sell the new paper at a proportionately depressed price, it may be said that there is practically no limit to the creation of the Home stock.

This is, we think, a point on which attention must be kept fixed. There is a virtually unlimited issue, nor can any power in England pretend to control the creation of Turkish internal stock, should the Government be pressed upon by contingencies over and above those already referred to. For this single reason, together with the absence of any check upon simulation or forgery of this paper, it is and must ever remain excluded from official recognition in the London Stock Exchange. It cannot really compete with the existing Anglo-Turkish Loans, payable as they are in sterling in London, and secured upon special revenues, except in the eyes of those sharp speculators who will rush into any investment holding out a prospect of profit, even if that profit depends solely on putting a dangerous stock upon the partially-informed British public. Foreign loans certainly do not present a superfluous degree of security even when hedged round with all the safeguards involved in their introduction through English channels and with the signature of honoured English mercantile names. To admit them without these safeguards is, we think, a further and unusual stretch of risk. Considering the unsettled condition of the Turkish Empire, politically and financially, its bonds entail a degree of hazard the well-appreciated measure of which is denoted by the eleven or twelve per cent. interest offered at this moment to an investor in Anglo-Turkish Bonds. Is not this rate high enough for any buyer of foreign stocks? If the investor goes farther afield, and plunges into the Home debt of a country liable to so many contingencies, we cannot but think that he tempts fate. It had better be clearly understood that investors in this Turkish Home Stock will be required to be their own insurers, since they voluntarily quit certain fixed bounds within which there is comparative protection. If Turkey fall into difficulties, there will probably be paper settlements in respect to her home engagements, as there have been before; but all accounts agree that every nerve will be strained to pay the dividends to the foreign bondholders. It is desirable that the distinction conveyed in this and similar considerations should be borne well in mind, and that when an attempt is made to introduce a stock completely destitute of the ordinary guarantees, it should be placed strictly on its proper footing, to the avoidance of what may otherwise become a very dangerous precedent.

THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

(From the Home News, Aug. 18.)

On the last night of the late session, Earl Russell, in the House of Lords, alluded to certain despatches which had passed between the Government of this country and that of the United States, and promised their early publication. They were issued on the 11th August. This correspondence, which we subjoin, possesses much interest. It will be perceived that the prospect of success, which in May last dawned upon the Federal cause, seems to gild every paragraph of Mr. Seward's despatch, whereas the stern logic of events lends increased causticity to Earl Russell's very "dry" reply:—

Enclosure in No. 1.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

Washington, May 28, 1862.

Sir,—Your despatch of the 8th of May has been received.

There is a statement in the public journals that 30 vessels which had left British ports with a common design to run our blockade have gathered at Nassau, and that they are now remaining there awaiting the relaxation of the blockade at some of the Southern ports which the President has permitted to take place on the 1st of June, preferring to avail themselves of that lawful privilege rather than persevere in their prohibited operations. I think, therefore, that we may congratulate ourselves upon having advanced to a new stage in our intercourse with maritime Powers affecting the present troubles in the United States, a stage at which motives of sympathy in foreign countries with the insurgents, derived from the pressure of the blockade, will disappear.

This stage is also marked by another improvement of the case—namely, the withdrawal from the ocean of the pirates who have occasionally sought shelter and protection in friendly ports while committing depredations on American commerce.

Under the President's instructions I desire to improve the position thus obtained, to confer, if our representatives abroad shall think it discreet, with the friendly nations upon the prospects of the war and their future course in regard to it.

By way of introduction, I beg to recall to your recollection the facts that at the earliest proper moment I set forth most distinctly the opinions of this government that the mutual interests, present and permanent, of all maritime nations, including this country, require the preservation of harmonious relations between them, and that the same interests demand that, so far as possible, peace shall prevail throughout the world, and especially in the United States and upon the American continent.

In explanation of these views, I set forth the opinion that the industrial systems of Western Europe and the United States, including their agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, are, in some respects, to be regarded less as distinct national systems than as one general combination of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial agencies, in which a jar in one country necessarily produces disturbance in all others, so that a serious disorganisation of the machinery employed in production here cannot fail to result in derangement, probably in disaster, everywhere abroad.

There are now some painful evidences that these speculations were not unsound. There is distress among the peasantry of Ireland, in the manufacturing towns of Belgium, and the wine-presses and silk looms in some parts of France seem to be coming to a dead stand. All the sufferers—I will not stop to inquire how justly—trace their misfortunes to the civil war of the United States. It is manifest that what the European nations want is an end of that war as speedy, and leaving the industrial system of this country as little disorganised, as possible. It would seem impossible for any considerate person to doubt that this is the very consummation which the government of the United States must want even more than it can be desired by the European States. This government has expressed that want earnestly, decidedly, sometimes, perhaps, even impatiently. Nevertheless, the war has continued a whole year, against the wishes of Europe as well as of America, in new campaign is even beginning. In order to determine whether it is likely to reach the desired end, it will not be unprofitable to consider the causes of its prolongation to the present period. This government at the beginning assumed, and it has constantly insisted, that the Union could, must, and should be preserved. On the other hand, the European nations, when they saw the storm burst upon the country, either doubted, or actually disbelieved the possibility of that great salvation. Europe had but a subordinate and indirect interest in the great problem, and is supposed that if the United States could be only convinced that the Union could not in the end be preserved, they would at once forego the contest, and consent to a national dissolution, which it was erroneously thought would be followed by peace, while we knew that it would only be the beginning of endless war. Thus European opinion has practically favoured the insurgents, and encouraged them with ephemeral sympathies and unreal expectations of foreign intervention, and has thus protracted the war to the present time.

Certainly this government and the American people are even more confident of the preservation of the Union now than they were a year ago, and are therefore, even less likely now than they were then to accept peace, with the inconceivable pains and perils of dissolution. Can it be presumptuous, then, for us to ask European statesmen to review, in the light of the events of the war, the opinion which they formed at so early a stage of it, that the opinion itself might, perhaps, properly be deemed a prejudice?

Of course, in such a review, the observer would not overlook the contrast between the position which the Federal government held a year ago and its present situation. Then it had been practically expelled, with all its authorities, civil, military, and naval, from every State South of the Potomac, Ohio, and Missouri rivers, while it was held in close siege in this capital, cut off from communication with even the States which had remained loyal. Now, it has virtually retaken all the positions it so early lost on the seaboard; it possesses the Mississippi and all the other great natural highways, and has forced the insurgents to battle in the most inaccessible part of the insurrectionary district. The forces and the resources of the government are unexhausted and increasing. Those of the insurgents are diminished and becoming nearly exhausted.

No one, either here or in Europe, now contests these simple facts. The only argument opposed to them is that the insurgents have determined not to acknowledge the authority of the Union. The evidence of this is a certain resolute and defiant tone maintained by their organ.

Certainly, so long as the insurgents have any hope of ultimate success they could not be expected to discourse otherwise than in just such a tone, nor will they fail to cherish such a hope, so long as they find a willingness to meet it with sympathy in Europe. The very last advices which came from that quarter previous to the arrival there of the news of the fall of New Orleans and Norfolk were full of speculations about some newly-conceived form of intervention.

But it must be remembered that the insurgents are men, and that they may reasonably be expected to speak and to act like other belligerent factions under similar conditions. So also, being men, and subject to the laws which determine the economy of society, they must in all cases conform themselves, however willingly, to the circumstances by which they are surrounded. They cannot, more than other masses of men, determine for themselves under one state of circumstances, what they will do under a different one. A writer upon war advises brave men never to nail their colours to the mast, remarking that if they shall be able, and find it desirable, they can maintain it there without nailing, while it will be more convenient to lower it if they shall find themselves unable, or no longer desirous, to keep it flying. But, speaking practically, what has been the result thus far in the present case? His disloyalty been found an indomitable sentiment in this war? It pervaded even this capital and this district at the beginning of the strife. It no longer exists here. It divided Maryland, and provoked conflict there. The Union is now as strong in that State as in any one of the always loyal States. It committed Missouri to the pretended new Confederacy. Missouri is now active and earnest among the loyal States. It placed Kentucky in an attitude of neutrality; but Kentucky is to-day firm, resolute, and even self-devoted to the Union. In other regions where disloyalty was more general, such as Eastern Virginia, Tennessee, and Louisiana, and North Carolina, acquiescence under the Federal authorities has promptly followed their appearance there, and the preliminary steps are taken for the restoration of the laws of the Union. It is a simple fact that loyalty re-appears everywhere just so fast as the successes of the government are deemed sufficient to afford a guarantee for reliance upon its protection. The dis-Unionists, even in their strongest holds, are not a people, but only a faction, surpassing the loyal in numbers, and silencing them by terrors and severities in many places; but nevertheless too few and feeble to prevent the return of any district or any State to the Union, in the presence and under the protection of the Federal authorities.

The President asks foreign nations to consider that we are only at the end of one year now, and yet the whole effective mass of the insurrectionary region has been brought into the field by conscription. The credit of the revolution is dead before the first dollar has been raised by taxation to support it, and the territory which must bear taxation is at once reduced to the narrowest limits, and is exhausted of its wealth and supplies.

The power of a losing faction under any circumstances must continually grow less. But that of the dis-Unionists is abating under the operation of a cause peculiar to themselves, which it is now my duty to bring forward—I mean the practice of African slavery.

I am aware that in regard to this point I am opening a subject which was early interdicted in this correspondence. The reason for the interdiction, and the reason for a departure from it are however, equally obvious. It was properly left out of view, so long as might be reasonably hoped that by the practice of magnanimity this government might cover that weakness of the insurgents without encouraging them to persevere in their treasonable conspiracy against the Union. They have protracted the war a year, notwithstanding this forbearance of the government, and yet they persist in invoking foreign arms to end a domestic strife, while they have forced slavery into such prominence that it cannot be overlooked.

The region where the insurrection still remains flagrant embraces all or parts of several States, with a white population of 4,500,000, and a negro population of 3,500,000, chiefly slaves. It is thus seen to be a war between two parties of the white race, not only in the presence, but in the very midst, of the enslaved negro race.

It is notorious—we could not conceal the fact if we would—that the dispute between them arose out of questions in which the negro race have a deep and lasting interest, and that their sympathies, wishes, and interests naturally, necessarily, inevitably, fall on the side of the Union. Such a civil war between two parties of the white race, in such a place and under such circumstances, could not be expected to continue long before the negro race would begin to manifest some sensibility, and some excitement. We have arrived at that stage already. Everywhere the American general receives his most useful and reliable information from the negro, who hails his coming as a harbinger of freedom. Wherever the national army advances into the insurrectionary region, African bondsmen, escaping from their insurrectionary masters, come out to meet it, and offer their service and labour in whatever capacity they may be desired. So many of these bondsmen have, even without the invitation, and often against the opposition of the Federal military and naval authorities, made their way from bondage among the insurgents to freedom among the loyalists, that the government finds itself occupied with the consideration of measures to provide them with domiciles at home or abroad. Not less than 100 such escape every day; and as the army advances the number increases. If the war should continue indefinitely, every slave will become, not only a free man, but an absentee. If the insurgents shall resist their escape, how could they hope to prevent the civil war they have inaugurated from degenerating into a servile war? True, a servile population, especially one so long enslaved as the Africans in the insurrectionary States, require time and trial before they can organise a servile war; but if the war continues indefinitely, a servile war is only a question of time. The problem, then, is whether the strife shall be left to go on to that point. The government, animated by a just regard for the general welfare, including that of the insurrectionary States, adopts a policy designed at once to save the Union and rescue society from that fearful catastrophe, while it consults the ultimate peaceful relief of the nation from slavery. It cannot be necessary to prove to any enlightened statesman that the labour of the African in the insurrectionary region is at present indispensable as a resource of the insurgents for continuing the war, nor is it now necessary to show that this same labour is the basis of the whole industrial system existing in that region. The war is thus seen to be producing already a disorganisation of the industrial system of the insurrectionary States, and tending to a subversion of even their social system. Let it next be considered that the European systems of industry are largely based upon the African slave labour of the insurrectionary States employed in the production of cotton, tobacco, and rice, and on the free labour of the other States employed in producing cereals, out of which combined productions arises the demand for European productions, materials, and fabrics. The disorganisation of industry, which is already revealing itself in the insurrectionary States, cannot but impair their ability to prosecute the war, and at the same time result indirectly in greater distress in Europe.

On the other hand, this disorganisation operates far less injuriously at present to the Federal government and to the loyal States. Every African labourer who escapes from his service is not only lost to the support of the insurrection, but he brings accession to the productive labour of the loyal States, and to that extent increases their ability to continue the contest in which they are reluctantly engaged. The failure of foreign importation as heretofore in return for the exportation of Southern staples stimulates the manufacturing industry of the loyal States. Immigration is accelerated by an activity in these States resulting from extended manufacture and the prosecution of the war. Thus has the phenomenon appeared, disappointing so many prophecies in Europe, that the war impoverishes and exhausts only the insurrection and not the Union. I shall not contend that these effects would be perpetual. I know there is a reckoning for every nation that has the misfortune to be involved in a war, and I do not expect for the United States any exemption from that inexorable law; but it is enough for my present purpose that the penalties are neither more severe nor more imminent than the loyal States can endure, while bringing this unhappy contest to its desired conclusion. Let us now suppose that any one or more European States should think it right or expedient to intervene by force to oblige the United States to accept a compromise of their sovereignty. What other effect could it produce than to render inevitable, and even hurry on, that servile war, so completely destructive of all European interests in this country, which this government so studiously strives to avoid? I know that the danger of any foreign nation attempting such a policy, if it has ever existed, has passed, as I am happy in knowing that no foreign government has ever threatened such intervention, while several magnanimous governments have repudiated all unfriendly designs. I have put forward that hypothesis only by way of preface to a question not less significant—namely, what must be the effect of such a policy abroad as will encourage the insurgents with hopes of an intervention which is never to occur? Is not that effect visible in the obstinacy of the insurgents, in their destruction of the cotton and tobacco already cultivated, and liable to be brought into commerce by the return of peace, and in their studied neglect of the planting the seed of their staples, and turning so much of the African labour as they are able to save into the production of supplies of provisions and forage, to enable them to continue the war?

The effect will be further developed as time goes on, in opening a way for that servile war, which, if it shall be permitted to come, will produce infinite suffering throughout the world, and can only at last result in a entirely new system of trade and commerce between the United States and all foreign nations.

I need not say that these views are not grounded on any proceedings or expressions of the British Government, and are to be submitted to them only, as they will be to other States, from a strong desire on the part of the President that the true condition of the present strife may be everywhere fully understood.—I am, &c.,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

No. 2.

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. STUART.

Foreign-office, July 28, 1862.

Sir,—I have left hitherto unanswered and unnoticed a despatch of Mr. Seward's, which Mr. Adams delivered to me more than a month ago.

I have done so partly because the military events referred to in it were, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, far from being decisive, and partly were called upon to come to any conclusion.

Events subsequent to the date of Mr. Seward's letter have shown that Her Majesty's Government in their opinion upon the first of these points were not mistaken. Victories have been gained, reverses have followed; positions have been reached in the near neighbourhood of the capital of the Confederates, and these positions have been again abandoned. These events have been accompanied by great loss of life in battle and in hospital, while such measures as the Confiscation Bill, passed through both Houses of Congress, and the proclamations of General Butler at New Orleans bear evidence of the increasing bitterness of the strife. The approach of a survile, war, so much insisted upon by Mr. Seward in his despatch, only forewarns us that another element of destruction may be added to the slaughter, loss of property, and waste of industry which already afflict a country so lately prosperous and tranquil.

Nor on the other point to which I have adverted have I anything new to say.

From the moment when the intelligence first reached this country that nine States and several millions of inhabitants of the great American Union had seceded and had made war on the government of the President down to the present time, Her Majesty's Government have pursued a friendly, an open, and a consistent course. They have been neutral between the two parties to a civil war. Neither the loss of the raw material of manufacture, so necessary to a great portion of our people, nor the insults constantly heaped upon the British name in speeches and newspapers, nor the rigour, beyond the usual practice of nations, with which the Queen's subjects attempting to break the loose blockade of the Southern ports have been treated, have induced Her Majesty's Government to swerve an inch from an impartial neutrality.

At this moment they have nothing more at heart than to see that consummation of which the President speaks in his answer to the governors of 18 States, namely, the bringing of this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

As to the course of opinion in this country, the President is aware that perfect freedom of comment upon all public events is in this country the invariable practice, sanctioned by law, and approved by the universal sense of the nation.—I am, &c.,

RUSSELL.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

(From the Express Correspondent, Aug. 18.)

PARIS, *Sunday Evening.*

As regards Garibaldi and his movements we have not a little difficulty in coming at the truth, by reason of the haze of governmental mystification hanging between us and Sicily. It is not only in Washington and New York that intelligence is cooked up with an eye to foreign export. The most trustworthy accounts, however represent the state of affairs as one at once of suspense and suspension, neither the government nor Garibaldi appearing disposed to push matters to extremity. The government orders to the troops are to avoid a conflict, the tactics of Garibaldi tend to the same object. As to the number of the "rebels," as M. de la Guerronniere calls them, we must take a medium between the exaggerations of the *Italianissimi* and the pooh-poohing of Ratazzi; they may, according to a trustworthy authority, be set down at about 5,000. It is doubtful whether Garibaldi is anxious, under existing circumstances, to increase this force, even were not any accession rendered almost impossible (so long, at least, as the royal army remains faithful) by the military cordon which it is sought to draw round the "rebels." by the combined operations of Generals Cugia and Ricotti. In point of fact, whereas for a national manifestation 50,000 men would not suffice, 5,000 are enough to answer the object to which for the moment Garibaldi will probably limit his endeavours, that, namely, of keeping a permanent thorn in the side of the Ratazzi ministry, accused by him of treachery, feebleness, and slavish obedience to "our great ally." This "great ally" can hardly himself view the present movement in any other light than that of a serious monition as to the things to come. The pause allowed by the cessation of parliamentary debates in Italy will probably be utilised by him. Of this we have various indications. The recent advance and subsequent withdrawal of insolent pretensions by the new clerico-imperial Paper, *La France*, is among the foremost of these. The admissions made by the viscount-journalist as to the existence of semi-official journals are noted for future comment; but the severe snubbing administered by those old hands the *Constitutionnel* and the *Patrie* is gladly seized upon by the liberal journals, and the public in general, as evidence of coming storms in high quarters. We have been so often and so sorely disappointed as to the intentions of Napoleon III. towards Italy that we receive with extreme doubt assurances of anything good meditated in that direction. It is plain, however, that opinion is gradually growing more hopeful. Clerical audacity at home comes in aid of Garibaldi's movement in Sicily. The *Independance* speaks with a confidence on this subject, to which I would willingly subscribe, but dare not. That journal declares that Napoleon's fixed intention is not to remain indefinitely at Rome. He cannot hesitate, it is said, between the two opposite manifestations now being made. He cannot consign Italy to the dangers of revolution; neither can he contemplate a re-action in a clerical direction. He must choose. The choice means a solution—more or less near, more or less radical—of the Roman question. Intelligence received this day from a good source, the *Presse*, is not calculated to encourage a policy of hesitation and delay. The Turin correspondent of that journal gives some extracts from a letter addressed to him by a follower of Garibaldi, described as "a man of a certain age, who has not thrown himself amid these adventurers through mere folly, and who is about Garibaldi's person rather as a philosopher and an observer of events than as a soldier." This person, after remarking that the followers of Garibaldi neither ask nor care whither he is leading them, says:

The general, in spite of the apparent zig-zags of our march, seems to have his route traced out; he seems to me to have fixed his eyes upon a certain point, from which he never departs. I observe that whenever he talks of Rome he associates the army of Italy with his expedition, and marches, as it were, by the side of the King. You know I am (re)made with the general, and am of an age to observe men and things. The orders given, and the remarks made by Garibaldi, together with our movements, lead me to believe that something like the following is his plan:—First, he will raise Sicily, and establish himself perhaps at Castro-Giovanni. He will then cross the Straits in disguise and alone, and make his appearance in Calabria, which is prepared to receive him. You may be sure the movement will extend itself to the Abruzzi, and thence to the very gates of Rome. Probably the more important towns will not join the movement. Such is the intention of Garibaldi, who could, had he so chosen, have raised Palermo ten times by a single word. But Garibaldi desires that the regular government should not cease to exist anywhere. When the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, which Garibaldi gave to Italy, shall be raised from the Abruzzi to Etna, what will the Government of Turin do? Garibaldi is firmly convinced that it will change its policy, and, instead of hunting down the volunteers, will unite the royal army with this hastily-raised force. In presence of such unanimity of the nation, and at the same time, of a Roman insurrection, the walls of the eternal city will fall as it were miraculously and without effort. Once more, rest assured, such are the plans of Garibaldi, and look to see him within a few days at the head of two camps—one in Sicily, the other in Calabria.

The *Patrie* thinks the state of things in Sicily such as to render inevitable a decision, and certainly not one in a reactionary sense, without delay on the part of the French government. The *Patrie* announces that it has received by private telegram, from Turin, the intelligence that "the cabinet of the Tuileries, appreciating the energies displayed by the Italian government in the midst of the agitations of the peninsula, has desired the Count de Massignac, charge d'affaires of France in the absence of M. Benedetti, to become the interpreter to General Durando, minister of foreign affairs, of its felicitations." The cabinet of the Tuileries, then, appreciates the energy of M. Ratazzi's administration; let us hope it will do something more than felicitate that administration. Fine words and "felicitations" are all very well, but but they won't go far to get the Italian government out of the tremendous difficulties arising to it from the "agitations of the peninsula." And if the Italian government, in spite of its "energy," should fail before these tremendous difficulties, if the King should be under the necessity of calling to himself other constitutional advisers, if an administration headed by the inflexibly honest, the sternly unyielding Ricasoli should come to occupy the high places at Turin, what then? Has the chief of this state turned that matter in his mind? Let us hope he has; for if he has, we may be sure he will have seen the necessity of providing against a consummation he so devoutly deprecates. And to this change of ministry must things surely come in Italy, unless the Retazzi cabinet can speedily be placed in a situation to bid higher than Garibaldi for the national sympathy. Garibaldi offers the country Rome presently, at the cost of revolution. The King's government has the offer in Rome, by transaction or otherwise, within some definite period—or fall. Napoleon III. can alone enable the King's government to make such offer. He will surely not trifle much longer with this Roman question.

IMPORTANT CAUTION RELATING TO BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.

(From the Daily News, August 18.)

SATURDAY EVENING.

A VERY extraordinary circumstance—one, indeed, unprecedented in the history of the Bank of England—has transpired this afternoon. The peculiarities of the paper on which they are printed form, as is well known, the most popular and ready means of testing the genuineness of Bank of England notes. It has just been discovered, to the serious uneasiness of the Bank authorities, that a considerable amount of this identical paper, specially manufactured for their notes, has been purloined from the mills, and forged notes printed upon the stolen paper are already being detected. At the Bank, fortunately, no difficulty is experienced in detecting them, but to the general public serious loss may arise, unless adequate measures of precaution are instantly taken. Fully alive to the emergency, the Bank have this evening issued the subjoined important caution, which cannot be too widely disseminated throughout the kingdom:—

"CAUTION.

"BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.

"The Directors of the Bank of England hereby give notice that it has recently come to their knowledge that some of the paper manufactured for their notes has been feloniously taken from the mills; and they desire to caution all bankers, money changers, and other persons, in taking payment by Bank of England notes, not to depend upon the apparent genuineness of the paper alone, but to examine with increased care the *printing* also; and in all cases, for their own protection, to obtain and preserve the names of the person from whom the notes are received.—By order of the directors,

"E. WELSH, Assistant Secretary.

"Bank of England, August 16, 1862."

The telegraph has been instantly put to work, and the substance of the foregoing caution has been flashed to every important place in the kingdom, as well as on the continent of Europe. Happily, the means of intercommunication are now so complete as to render it next to impossible that the fraud have been attempted upon an extensive scale, it may be checked by the fear of detection. Meanwhile, all persons will do well to act at once upon the caution, now given, and to scrutinise all Bank of England notes with the utmost care particularly where they are offered by strangers. We cannot help fearing, however, that serious inconvenience will be occasioned.

The funds to-day were again flat, and though prices have not undergone any further decline, increased anxiety is beginning to be inspired in by the unpropitious weather, considered in conjunction with unfavourable harvest reports from many parts of the country. In the other markets much dullness prevailed, and the tendency of prices in most instances was downwards.

There is still a steady demand at the discount offices at the Bank of England, and in other quarters little business is done below 2 per cent., the market generally not being too well supplied with money. The specie operations now in progress on account of some of the new foreign loans naturally cause an increased demand.

At Paris to-day the three per cent. Rentes opened at 68f. 95c., and left off at 68f. 85c. for money, and 68f. 90c. for the account, being 5c. lower than on Wednesday, when the Bourse closed for two days' holidays.

Consols, which closed yesterday at 93¼, "buyers," for the 4th of September, opened and closed to-day at the same quotation. For money the last price was 93 to ¼. The official business report is as follows:—Three per cent. Consols, for money, 93, 93¼; ditto for account (Sept. 4), 93¼; three per cents. Reduced, 93¼; New three per cents., 93¾, 93, ¼, 93; India Stock, 228; ditto five per cent. Stock, 108¾; four per cent. "enfaced" rupee paper, 93; ditto five-and-a-half per cent., 111¾.

The India five per cent. Stock was quoted 108¾ to ¾, and Exchequer Bills, 18s. to 21s. prem.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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